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ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL, 1901.

THE Annual Meeting was held on Thursday, the 11th instant, at twelve o'clock, M.; the President in the chair.

The record of the March meeting was read and reports were made by the Librarian and Cabinet-Keeper, the latter of whom mentioned the receipt, from the Recording Secretary, of a large and beautiful photograph from an oil painting of the late Rev. Dr. Alexander Young, for many years an officer of the Society.

The President then announced the appointment of a Committee to publish a selection of Revolutionary Papers from the Trumbull Collection, as follows: Charles C. Smith, Winslow Warren, George B. Chase, Henry F. Jenks, Arthur Lord.

The President also announced the receipt from the executors of the will of the late Hon. Mellen Chamberlain of his incomplete manuscript History of Chelsea, with ten bound folio volumes of manuscripts, plans, engravings, photographs, materials, etc., used in the preparation of said History.

Rev. MORTON DEXTER, Senior Member at Large of the Council, read their Annual Report.

Report of the Council.

The history of the Society during the past year has been one of prosperity, but unmarked by many striking events. The conveniences and comforts of our new building have been appreciated thoroughly, and at length we may regard the Society as satisfactorily settled, and probably for many years to come. The classification and shelving of our general library, which were in progress at the time of the Annual Meeting in 1900, have been completed, and advantage has been taken of the opportunity to weed out and dispose of a number of duplicate or otherwise comparatively valueless, publications. Additional space thus is provided for the future legitimate increase of the library.

The Waterston Room, containing the collection of books, autographs, etc., bequeathed to us by our late associate

Rev. R. C. Waterston, has been fitted up appropriately, and should prove a congenial resort for quiet study. It is a beautiful and attractive feature of our building. The energy and good judgment of the Cabinet-Keeper have rendered our collection of portraits, memorials, and other objects of interest accessible and enjoyable to a degree impossible of attainment heretofore. The room set apart for it has been made an inviting and instructive museum. There have been added to its contents a portrait and the dress sword of Governor John Brooks and a cane presented to him by General Washington, gifts to the Society from Miss Elizabeth Burnap, of Baltimore. Arrangements have been made for the admission of the public to this room hereafter on Wednesdays from two to five o'clock, P. M.

The Council has decided to grant the recent request of the heirs of Dr. John Clark Howard that the portrait of Dr. John Clark, which has been in our collection for the last sixty or more years, be transferred to the Medical Library next door as its more appropriate guardian. But the discussion of the matter has suggested the desirability of the adoption by the Society of a definite policy in regard to such possible future requests.

During the year an agreement has been made with the city of Boston accepting on the part of the Society certain restrictions substantially similar to those imposed upon land adjoining our property, but requiring the setting back of buildings to a distance of not more than fifteen feet from Boylston Entrance and of not more than twenty feet from the Fenway. A statement regarding the sale of a portion of our real estate fronting upon Boylston Entrance will be found in the annual report of the Treasurer.

As usual, nine regular meetings have been held, and there has been one special meeting, called to approve the sale of real estate just mentioned. A number of important papers have been contributed; among them being one, by President Adams, upon Experiences of Candidates for Admission to Harvard College in the Past, based upon the autobiography of John Adams and the diary of Dr. S. K. Lothrop, and supplemented by extracts from his own diary by Colonel Higginson; one by Dr. De Normandie upon Alleged Diabolical Performances at Great Island, near Portsmouth, as recorded in a book

published in London in 1698; one by Dr. Slafter, on Coat Armor; and others by Mr. Hunnewell, on Early Houses near Massachusetts Bay; Mr. Quincy, on the Need of Caution in the Use of Diaries as Material for History; Dr. Schouler, entitled *A Century's Retrospect*; and Dr. Rhodes on his Recent Impressions of England. Many interesting unwritten communications also have been made, notably Dr. A. C. Coolidge's about the Randolph family gathering at Tuckahoe, Virginia, on April 19, 1900, and Professor Channing's account of a visit to Jamestown, Virginia.

In this connection the Council would remind the Society of the suggestion made as long ago as 1892 by our associate Mr. R. C. Winthrop, Jr., that the interest of our meetings is much increased when members who have prepared contributions too long to be read to the Society in full furnish oral abstracts or statements of the substance of what they have made ready for print. During the year this been done repeatedly and acceptably, and the practice should become a matter of course, excepting when there exists some special reason to the contrary.

No such collection has been received this year as Mr. T. J. Coolidge's earlier gifts of the Jefferson manuscripts. But we have received, from Mr. Waldo Story, nearly three hundred letters by Chief Justice Marshall, Chancellor Kent, Daniel Webster, and others, chiefly to Mr. Justice Story and treating of important legal and political topics. Dr. Young also has given us a copy of an important map showing the Federal territory according to an ordinance of Congress passed in 1785. It should be added that during the year a collection of tracts relating to George Whitefield, which was taken from the library nearly seventy years ago, has been returned.

The Society has published one volume — 2d Series, Vol. XIII. — of its Proceedings. It contains portraits of Messrs. Clement Hugh Hill, Charles Francis Adams, and Francis A. Walker, former members, and it has for frontispiece a fine picture of our present building. Five serial numbers of our Proceedings also have appeared and will be included in the next volume, which will soon be published. One volume — 7th Series, Vol. I. — of our Collections, the Jefferson Papers, also has been published.

Of our Resident Members a year ago six have passed

away: William Crowninshield Endicott, who died May 6, 1900; Edwards Amasa Park, June 4; William H. Whitmore, June 14; Augustus Lowell, June 22; Mellen Chamberlain, June 25; and Roger Wolcott, December 21. Of our Corresponding Members six also have died: John Nicholas Brown, May 1, 1900; Richard Salter Storrs, June 5; Jacob Dolson Cox, August 4; Charles Jeremy Hoadly, October 19; William Wirt Henry, December 5; and Moses Coit Tyler, December 28. Two Honorary Members, Mandell Creighton and William Maxwell Evarts, also died on January 14 and February 28, 1901, respectively.

The following memoirs of deceased members have been written and will soon be published: That of Charles F. Dunbar, by Edward H. Hall; of John C. Ropes, filed by John C. Gray; of John Lowell, by Thornton K. Lothrop; of Benjamin F. Thomas, by Richard Olney; of George O. Shattuck, by Oliver Wendell Holmes; of Edwards A. Park, by Alexander McKenzie; of William W. Greenough, by Barrett Wendell; and of Edward G. Porter, by Morton Dexter.

The following gentlemen have been elected to Resident Membership: Melville Madison Bigelow, April 12, 1900; Elijah Winchester Donald, May 10; Worthington Chauncey Ford, November 8; Thomas Leonard Livermore, January 10, 1901; and Nathaniel Paine, March 14. John Bassett Moore was chosen a Corresponding Member on May 10, 1900, John Hay on June 14, Daniel Coit Gilman on January 10, 1901, John Morley on February 14, and Frederic Harrison on March 14.

Three vacancies remain in our possible list of Resident Membership and six in that of Corresponding Membership. In that of Honorary Membership there are two. It has been proposed by our President, and with the approval of the Council, to treat election to our list of Honorary Members hereafter as a greater distinction than heretofore, as a very high honor ordinarily only following some special and recognized success in historical work.

It remains only to note that the Society recently has been invited to be represented on the occasion of the celebration next June by the University of Glasgow of the four hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its foundation.

During the year the following publications have been made by members of the Society: —

Publications by Members.

The Sifted Grain and the Grain Sifters. An Address at the Dedication of the Building of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, at Madison, October 19, 1900. By Charles Francis Adams.

The same, second edition.

The Power of History. An Address delivered before the Westborough (Mass.) Historical Society, January 19, 1899, and repeated before the Quinnebaug Historical Society, at Sturbridge (Mass.), June 21, 1900. By Daniel H. Chamberlain.

Andros's Proclamation Money. From Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, April 25, 1900. By Andrew McFarland Davis.

The Currency and Provincial Politics. Reprinted from the Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, Vol. VI. By Andrew McFarland Davis.

"Previous Legislation." A Corrective for Colonial Troubles. Reprinted from the Publications of the Colonial Society, Vol. VI. By Andrew McFarland Davis.

Patriotism: An Oration delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa of Harvard College, 28 June, 1900. By William Everett.

The Life Everlasting. By John Fiske.

The New Epoch for Faith. By George A. Gordon.

An Address on the Life, Character, and Influence of Chief Justice Marshall, delivered at Richmond on the fourth day of February, 1901, at the request of the State Bar Association of Virginia and the Bar Association of the City of Richmond. By Horace Gray.

The Boston Massacre, March 5, 1770: a Part of the Council's Report made to the American Antiquarian Society at its Annual Meeting in Worcester, October 24, 1900. By Samuel A. Green.

Groton during the Revolution. With an Appendix. By Samuel A. Green.

Student Customs. From Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, at their Annual Meeting, October 24, 1900. By G. Stanley Hall.

Suffolk Deeds. Liber XI. Edited by John T. Hassam, with an Introduction by him on Registers of Deeds from 1735 to 1900.

Hunnewell, chiefly six generations in Massachusetts. By James F. Hunnewell.

Some Problems of the Country Parish. The Annual Sermon delivered in the South Congregational Church, Boston, before the Massachusetts Convention of Congregational Ministers, May 26, 1898. By Henry F. Jenks.

A Letter to the Wardens and Vestrymen in the Diocese of Massachusetts. By William Lawrence.

A Sermon preached at the Consecration of St. John's Chapel, Groton School, on Saturday, October 13, 1900. By William Lawrence.

An Address upon Chief Justice Marshall, delivered at the Auditorium in Chicago, on the fourth day of February, 1901, at the request of the Bar Associations of the State of Illinois and of the City of Chicago. By Henry Cabot Lodge.

God save the King. A Sermon on the Sunday after the death of Queen Victoria and the accession of King Edward VII. By Alexander McKenzie.

Now. The Day's Work Series. By Alexander McKenzie.

Lancastriana. I. A Supplement to the Early Records and Military Annals of Lancaster, Massachusetts. By Henry S. Nourse.

Lancastriana. II. A Bibliography compiled for the Public Library of Lancaster, Massachusetts. By Henry S. Nourse.

The Diocesan Library, being the Seventeenth Annual Report made to the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Massachusetts, held in Boston, May 16 and 17, 1900. By Edmund F. Slafter.

A Literary History of America. [Library of Literary History, III.] By Barrett Wendell.

The Ministers' Club, 1870-1899. An Historical Sketch, read at the Hotel Brunswick in Boston, by the Secretary, Edward J. Young. Printed by vote of the Club.

MORTON DEXTER,

Senior Member at Large of the Council.

The Annual Report of the Treasurer and the Report of the Auditing Committee were submitted in print.

Report of the Treasurer.

In compliance with the requirements of the By-Laws, Chapter VII., Article 1, the Treasurer respectfully submits his Annual Report, made up to March 30, 1901.

The special funds held by him are eighteen in number, and are as follows:—

I. THE APPLETON FUND, which was created Nov. 18, 1854, by a gift to the Society, from Nathan Appleton, William Appleton, and Nathaniel I. Bowditch, trustees under the will of the late Samuel Appleton, of stocks of the appraised value of ten thousand dollars. These stocks were subsequently sold for \$12,203, at which sum the fund now stands. The income is applicable to "the procuring, preserving, preparation, and publication of historical papers." The cost of publishing the

volume of "Jefferson Papers" recently printed was charged to the income of this Fund.

II. THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL TRUST-FUND, which now stands, with the accumulated income, at \$10,000. This fund originated in a gift of two thousand dollars from the late Hon. David Sears, presented Oct. 15, 1855, and accepted by the Society Nov. 8, 1855. On Dec. 26, 1866, it was increased by a gift of five hundred dollars from Mr. Sears, and another of the same amount from our late associate, Mr. Nathaniel Thayer. The income must be appropriated in accordance with the directions in Mr. Sears's declaration of trust, in the printed Proceedings for November, 1855.

III. THE DOWSE FUND, which was given to the Society by George Livermore and Eben. Dale, executors of the will of the late Thomas Dowse, April 9, 1857, for the "safe keeping" of the Dowse Library. It amounts to \$10,000. The balance of income for the year has been placed to the credit of the General Account, in accordance with what was understood to be the wishes of the executors.

IV. THE PEABODY FUND, which was presented by the late George Peabody, in a letter dated Jan. 1, 1867, and now stands at \$22,123. The income is available only for the publication and illustration of the Society's Proceedings and Memoirs, and for the preservation of the Society's Historical Portraits.

V. THE SAVAGE FUND, which was a bequest from the late Hon. James Savage, received in June, 1873, and now stands on the books at the sum of \$6,000. The income is to be used for the increase of the Society's Library.

VI. THE ERASTUS B. BIGELOW FUND, which was given in February, 1881, by Mrs. Helen Bigelow Merriman, in recognition of her father's interest in the work of the Society. The original sum was one thousand dollars; but the interest was added to the principal to bring the amount up to \$2,000, at which it now stands. There is no restriction as to the use to be made of this fund; but up to the present time the income has been used only for the purchase of important books of reference needed in the Library.

VII. THE WILLIAM WINTHROP FUND, which amounts to the sum of \$3,000, and was received Oct. 13, 1882, under the will of the late William Winthrop, for many years a Corre-

sponding Member of the Society. The income is to be applied "to the binding for better preservation of the valuable manuscripts and books appertaining to the Society."

VIII. THE RICHARD FROTHINGHAM FUND, which represents a gift to the Society, on the 23d of March, 1883, from the widow of our late Treasurer, of a certificate of twenty shares in the Union Stock Yard and Transit Co., of Chicago, of the par value of \$100 each, and of the stereotype plates of Mr. Frothingham's "Siege of Boston," "Life of Joseph Warren," and "Rise of the Republic." The fund stands on the Treasurer's books at \$3,000, exclusive of the copyright. There are no restrictions on the uses to which the income may be applied.

IX. THE GENERAL FUND, which now amounts to \$41,228.14. It represents the following gifts and payments to the Society, and withdrawals from the Building Account:—

1. A gift of two thousand dollars from the residuary estate of the late MARY PRINCE TOWNSEND, by the executors of her will, William Minot and William Minot, Jr., in recognition of which, by a vote of the Society, passed June 13, 1861, the Treasurer was "directed to make and keep a special entry in his account books of this contribution as the donation of Miss Mary P. Townsend."

2. A legacy of two thousand dollars from the late HENRY HARRIS, received in July, 1867.

3. A legacy of one thousand dollars from the late GEORGE BEMIS, received in March, 1879.

4. A gift of one hundred dollars from the late RALPH WALDO EMERSON, received in April, 1881.

5. A legacy of one thousand dollars from the late WILLIAMS LATHAM, received in May, 1884.

6. A bequest of five shares in the Cincinnati Gas-Light and Coke Co. from the late GEORGE DEXTER, Recording Secretary from 1878 to 1883, received in June, 1884. This bequest for several years stood on the Treasurer's books at \$900, at which sum the shares were valued when the incomes arising from separate investments were all merged in one consolidated account. Besides the regular quarterly dividends there has been received up to the present time from the sale of subscription rights, etc., the sum of \$322.97, which has been added to the nominal amount of Mr. Dexter's bequest.

7. A legacy of one thousand dollars from the late EBENEZER ROCKWOOD HOAR, received in February, 1895.

8. Nineteen commutation fees of one hundred and fifty dollars each.

9. The sum of \$29,955.17 was withdrawn from the proceeds of the sale of the Tremont Street estate, and added to this fund.

X. THE ANONYMOUS FUND, which originated in a gift of \$1,000 to the Society in April, 1887 communicated in a letter to the Treasurer printed in the Proceedings (2d series, vol. iii. pp. 277, 278). A further gift of \$250 was received from the same generous friend in April, 1888. The income has been added to the principal; and in accordance with the instructions of the giver this policy is to be continued (see Proceedings, 2d series, vol. xiii. pp. 66, 67). The fund now stands at \$2,486.51.

XI. THE WILLIAM AMORY FUND, which was a bequest of \$3,000, from our associate, the late William Amory, received Jan. 7, 1889. There are no restrictions on the uses to which the income may be applied.

XII. THE LAWRENCE FUND, which was a bequest of \$3,000, from our associate, the younger Abbott Lawrence, received in June, 1894. The income is "to be expended in publishing the Collections and Proceedings" of the Society.

XIII. THE ROBERT C. WINTHROP FUND, which was a bequest of \$5,000, from our late associate, received in December, 1894. No restrictions were attached to this bequest; but by a vote of the Society passed Dec. 13, 1894, it was directed that the income "shall be expended for such purposes as the Council may from time to time direct."

XIV. THE WATERSTON PUBLISHING FUND, which was a bequest of \$10,000, from our late associate, the Rev. Robert C. Waterston, received in December, 1894. The income is to be used as a publishing fund, in accordance with the provisions of Mr. Waterston's will printed in the Proceedings (2d series, vol. viii. pp. 172, 173).

XV. THE ELLIS FUND, which originated in a bequest to the Society of \$30,000, by our late President, Dr. George E. Ellis. This sum was paid into the Treasury Dec. 20, 1895; and to it has been added the sum of \$1,299.31 received from the sale of various articles of personal property, also given to

the Society by Dr. Ellis, which it was not thought desirable to keep, making the whole amount of the fund \$31,299.31. No part of the original sum can be used for the purchase of other real estate in exchange for the real estate specifically devised by Dr. Ellis's will.

Besides the bequest in money, Dr. Ellis by his will gave to the Society the dwelling-house No. 110 Marlborough Street, with substantially all its contents. In the exercise of the discretion which the Society was authorized to use, this house was sold for the sum of \$25,000, and the proceeds invested in the more eligible estate on the corner of the Fenway and Boylston Street. The full sum received from the sale was entered on the Treasurer's books, to the credit of ELLIS HOUSE, in perpetual memory of Dr. Ellis's gift.

XVI. THE LOWELL FUND, which was a bequest of the late Hon. John Lowell (H. U., Class of 1843), amounting to \$3,000, received September 13, 1897. There are no restrictions on the uses to which the income may be applied.

XVII. THE WATERSTON FUND, which was received April 21, 1900, in full satisfaction of a bequest from our associate, the late Rev. Robert C. Waterston. Some legal questions having arisen in connection with this bequest, the matter was compromised, and the sum of \$5,000 was received, as stated in the Proceedings (2d series, vol. xiv. pp. 163, 164). The income is to be used for printing a catalogue of the Waterston Library, for printing documents from it, and for making additions to the Library from time to time.

XVIII. THE WATERSTON FUND No. 2, which was a further bequest of \$10,000 from Mr. Waterston, in regard to which there were no legal questions, and which was also received April 21, 1900. The income is to be used for "printing and publishing any important or interesting autograph, original manuscripts, letters or documents which may be in possession of" the Society.

Besides the three Funds, for the creation of which provision was made by Mr. Waterston's will, the Treasurer received, under the will, the sum of \$10,000, to be applied to the fitting up of a room or portion of a fire-proof building for the commodious and safe keeping of the Waterston Collection. A room has accordingly been set apart for that purpose, and a considerable sum has been expended in making it convenient

and attractive. When the work is completed the balance of cash remaining in the hands of the Treasurer will be used, in accordance with the terms of the will, in adding books to the collection, under the direction of the Council.

The Treasurer also holds a deposit book in the Five Cent Savings Bank for \$100 and interest, which is applicable to the care and preservation of the beautiful model of the Brattle Street Church, deposited with us in April, 1877.

It should not be forgotten that besides the gifts and bequests represented by these funds, which the Treasurer is required to take notice of in his Annual Report, numerous gifts have been made to the Society from time to time, and expended for the purchase of the real estate, or in promoting the objects for which the Society was organized. A detailed account of these gifts was included in the Annual Report of the Treasurer, dated March 31, 1887, printed in the Proceedings (2d series, vol. iii. pp. 291-296) ; and in the list of the givers there enumerated will be found the names of many honored associates, living or departed, and of other gentlemen, not members of the Society, who were interested in the promotion of historical studies. They gave liberally in the day of small things ; and to them the Society is largely indebted for its present prosperity and usefulness.

To these benefactors must now be added the President of the Society, who, in the summer of 1895, bought a lot of land on the Fenway (3,000 square feet), with a view of adding it to the lot bought by the Society, in case the latter should prove too small. When the plans for the new building were drawn, it was found to be desirable to make some change in the lines of the Society's estate, and the lot bought by the President was conveyed to the Society, with a verbal understanding that he should receive for it an equal quantity of land on Boylston Street. Within the current year a portion of unoccupied land on Boylston Street ($2,622\frac{4}{10}$ square feet) has been sold to indemnify the President for the land conveyed by him to the Society. The difference (\$3,000) between the sum paid by the President (\$15,000) and the amount received for the land sold (\$12,000) was an absolute gift to the Society, and to this difference must be added the interest on \$15,000 from the date of the original purchase up to the date of sale of the Boylston Street land, a period of nearly six years.

The stock and bonds held by the Treasurer as investments on account of the above-mentioned funds are as follows: \$10,000 in the five per cent mortgage bonds of the Chicago and West Michigan Railroad Co.; \$5,000 in the four per cent bonds of the Rio Grande Western Railroad Co.; \$8,000 in the four per cent bonds of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co.; \$5,000 in the five per cent gold bonds of the Cincinnati, Dayton, and Iron-ton Railroad Co.; \$1,500 in the new four per cent mortgage bonds of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad Co.; \$2,000 in the adjustment four per cent bonds, and thirty-three shares of the preferred stock of the same corporation, received in exchange for the bonds of said corporation heretofore held by the Treasurer; \$11,000 in the five per cent collateral trust bonds of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Co.; \$10,000 in the new five per cent bonds of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.; \$20,000 in the five per cent mortgage bonds of the Metropolitan Street Railway Co. of Kansas City; \$12,000 in the five per cent bonds of the Lewiston-Concord Bridge Co.; \$6,000 in the four and one half per cent bonds of the Boston and Maine Railroad Co.; \$4,000 in the four per cent bonds of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.; \$15,000 in the six per cent mortgage notes of G. St. L. Abbott, Trustee; fifty shares in the Merchants' National Bank of Boston; fifty shares in the State National Bank of Boston; fifty shares in the National Bank of Commerce of Boston; fifty shares in the National Union Bank of Boston; twenty-five shares in the National Shawmut Bank of Boston; fifty shares in the Second National Bank of Boston; thirty-five shares in the Boston and Albany Railroad Co.; twenty-five shares in the Old Colony Railroad Co.; twenty-five shares in the preferred stock of the Fitchburg Railroad Co.; one hundred shares in the preferred stock of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Co.; one hundred shares in the preferred stock of the American Smelting and Refining Co.; five shares in the Cincinnati Gas-Light and Coke Co.; five shares in the Boston Real Estate Trust (of the par value of \$1,000); five shares in the State Street Exchange; and three shares in the Pacific Mills (of the par value of \$1,000).

The following abstracts and the trial balance show the present condition of the several accounts:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

		DEBITS.	
1900.			
March 31.	To balance on hand		\$410.28
1901.			
March 30.	„ receipts as follows:—		
	General Account	8,672.15	
	Consolidated Income	9,429.21	
	Income of Richard Frothingham Fund	59.48	
	Income of Peabody Fund	74.15	
	Coupon Scrip	850.00	
	General Fund	25.00	
	Investments	11,337.50	
	Ellis Fund	95.25	
	Waterston Fund	5,000.00	
	Waterston Fund No. 2	10,000.00	
	Waterston Library	10,000.00	
		<u>\$50,953.02</u>	
March 30.	To balance brought down		\$2,866.18
		CREDITS.	
1901.			
March 30.	By payments as follows:—		
	Investments	\$29,432.50	
	Waterston Library	5,388.50	
	Real Estate	1,673.80	
	Income of Ellis Fund	7.10	
	Income of Savage Fund	397.59	
	Income of William Winthrop Fund	72.40	
	Income of Mass. Hist. Trust Fund	83.38	
	Income of E. B. Bigelow Fund	7.50	
	Income of Peabody Fund	1,419.41	
	Income of Appleton Fund	866.54	
	Consolidated Income	30.88	
	General Account	8,707.24	
	„ balance on hand	2,866.18	
		<u>\$50,953.02</u>	

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

		DEBITS.	
1900.			
March 31.	To balance brought down		\$9,045.73
1901.			
March 30.	„ sundry charges and payments:—		
	Salaries of Librarian's Assistants	3,528.50	
	Services of Janitor	900.00	
	Printing and binding	197.89	
	Stationery and postage	126.65	
	Light	52.02	
	Water	73.00	
	Coal and Wood	500.00	
			<u>\$14,423.79</u>
	Carried forward		\$14,423.79

	<i>Brought forward</i>	\$14,423.79
	Miscellaneous expenses	477.08
	Editing publications of the Society	2,000.00
	Fitting up book shelves, covering pipes, etc.	852.10
		<u>\$17,752.97</u>
March 30.	By balance brought down	\$9,930.00

1901.

CREDITS.

March 30. By sundry receipts:—

	Interest	\$257.42
	Income of General Fund	2,126.75
	Income of Ellis Fund	1,606.18
	Income of Dowse Fund	417.89
	Admission Fees	125.00
	Assessments	790.00
	Sales of publications	812.29
	On account of expenses for maintenance, etc.	1,687.44
„	balance carried forward	9,930.00
		<u>\$17,752.97</u>

Income of General Fund.

1901.

DEBITS.

March 30. To amount placed to credit of General Account \$2,126.75

1901.

CREDITS.

March 30. By proportion of consolidated income \$2,126.75*Income of Richard Frothingham Fund.*

CREDITS.

1900.		
March 31.	By balance brought forward	\$608.64
1901.		
March 30.	„ copyright received	59.48
	„ proportion of consolidated income	154.75
		<u>\$822.87</u>
March 30.	By amount brought down	\$822.87

Income of Ellis Fund.

DEBITS.

1901.		
March 30.	To amount paid for repairing rug	\$7.10
	„ balance carried to General Account	1,606.18
		<u>\$1,613.28</u>

CREDITS.

1901.
 March 30. By proportion of consolidated income \$1,613.28

Income of William Winthrop Fund.

DEBITS.

1901.		
March 30.	To amount paid for binding	\$72.40
	„ balance carried forward	618.54
		<u>\$690.94</u>

CREDITS.

1900.		
March 31.	By balance brought forward	\$536.19
1901.		
March 30.	„ proportion of consolidated income	154.75
		<u>\$690.94</u>
March 30.	By balance brought down	\$618.54

Income of E. B. Bigelow Fund.

DEBITS.

1901.		
March 30.	To amount paid for books	\$7.50
	„ balance carried forward	486.21
		<u>\$493.71</u>

CREDITS.

1900.		
March 31.	By balance brought forward	\$390.54
1901.		
March 30.	„ proportion of consolidated income	103.17
		<u>\$493.71</u>
March 30.	By balance brought down	\$486.21

Income of Massachusetts Historical Trust Fund.

DEBITS.

1901.		
March 30.	To amount paid for printing and binding	\$83.38
	„ balance carried forward	3,173.58
		<u>\$3,256.96</u>

CREDITS.

1900.		
March 31.	By balance brought forward	\$2,741.12
1901.		
March 30.	„ proportion of consolidated income	515.84
		<u>3,256.96</u>
March 30.	By balance brought down	\$3,173.58

Income of Douse Fund.

DEBITS.

1900.		
March 31.	To balance brought forward	\$97.95
1901.		
March 30.	„ balance transferred to General Account	417.89
		<u>\$515.84</u>

CREDITS.

1901.		
March 30.	By proportion of consolidated income	<u>\$515.84</u>

Income of Peabody Fund.

DEBITS.

1901.		
March 30.	To amount paid for printing and binding	\$1,419.41
	„ balance carried forward	707.28
		<u>\$2,126.69</u>

CREDITS.

1900.		
March 31.	By balance brought forward	\$911.33
1901.		
March 30.	„ proportion of consolidated income	1,141.21
	„ amount received for photogravures, etc.	74.15
		<u>\$2,126.69</u>
March 30.	By balance brought down	\$707.28

Income of Savage Fund.

DEBITS.

1901.		
March 30.	To amount paid for books	\$397.59
	„ balance carried forward	111.21
		<u>\$508.80</u>

CREDITS.

1900.		
March 31.	By balance brought forward	\$199.30
1901.		
March 30.	„ proportion of consolidated income	309.50
		<u>\$508.80</u>
March 30.	By balance brought down	\$111.21

Income of Appleton Fund.

DEBITS.

1901.		
March 30.	To amount paid for printing and binding	\$866.54
	„ balance carried forward	3,111.63
		<u>\$3,978.17</u>

CREDITS.

1900.		
March 31.	By balance brought forward	\$3,348.68
1901.		
March 30.	„ proportion of consolidated income	629.49
		<u>\$3,978.17</u>
March 30.	By balance brought down	\$3,111.63

TRIAL BALANCE.

DEBITS.	
Cash	\$2,866.18
Investments	190,319.60
Real Estate	98,325.02
General Account	9,930.00
	<u>\$301,440.80</u>
CREDITS.	
Building Account	\$73,325.02
Ellis House	25,000.00
Appleton Fund	12,203.00
Dowse Fund	10,000.00
Massachusetts Historical Trust-Fund	10,000.00
Peabody Fund	22,123.00
Savage Fund	6,000.00
Erastus B. Bigelow Fund	2,000.00
William Winthrop Fund	3,000.00
Richard Frothingham Fund	3,000.00
General Fund	41,228.14
Anonymous Fund	2,486.51
William Amory Fund	3,000.00
Lawrence Fund	3,000.00
Robert C. Winthrop Fund	5,000.00
Waterston Publishing Fund	10,000.00
Ellis Fund	31,299.31
Lowell Fund	3,000.00
Waterston Fund	5,000.00
Waterston Fund No. 2	10,000.00
Waterston Library	4,611.50
Income of Peabody Fund	707.28
Income of Savage Fund	111.21
Income of Lowell Fund	536.81
Income of Appleton Fund	3,111.63
Income of William Winthrop Fund	618.54
Income of Massachusetts Historical Trust-Fund	3,173.58
Income of Richard Frothingham Fund	822.87
Income of William Amory Fund	266.64
Income of E. B. Bigelow Fund	486.21
Income of Lawrence Fund	1,000.27
Income of Robert C. Winthrop Fund	1,518.51
Income of Waterston Publishing Fund	3,037.01
Income of Waterston Fund	257.92
Income of Waterston Fund No. 2	515.84
	<u>\$301,440.80</u>

During the year a final settlement was made for the new building, as was stated at the meeting in October last. The cost of the land, exclusive of the portion given by the President, was \$53,500, and the cost of the building was \$141,544.83, making the total cost paid by the Society \$195,044.83. As the

Tremont Street estate was sold for \$200,000 and the Ellis House for \$25,000, the balance (\$29,955.17) was added to the General Fund.

The aggregate amount of the invested funds is \$182,339.96. The securities which represent these funds stand on the Treasurer's books at their net cost \$190,319.60; but their market value is considerably higher.

The income for the year credited to the several funds was a little less than five and one-sixth per cent, showing a slight gain over the last preceding year.

CHARLES C. SMITH, *Treasurer*.

Boston, March 30, 1901.

Report of the Auditing Committee.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer of the Massachusetts Historical Society, as made up to March 30, 1901, have attended to that duty, and report that they find them correctly kept and properly vouched; that the securities held by the Treasurer for the several funds correspond with the statement in his Annual Report; that the balance of cash on hand is satisfactorily accounted for; and that the Trial Balance is accurately taken from the Ledger.

GEORGE B. CHASE, }
ARTHUR LORD, } *Committee.*

Boston, April 6, 1901.

The Librarian read his Annual Report, as follows:—

Report of the Librarian.

During the year there have been added to the Library:—

Books	609
Pamphlets	1,262
Unbound volumes of newspapers	21
Bound volumes of newspapers	33
Broadsides	24
Maps	4
Manuscripts	104
Bound volumes of manuscripts	3

In all . . . 2,060

Of the books added 461 have been given, 140 bought, 1 by exchange, and 44 by binding. Of the pamphlets added, 954 have been given, 146 bought, and 4 procured by exchange.

From the income of the Savage Fund there have been bought 128 volumes, 146 pamphlets, 9 bound volumes of newspapers, 9 unbound volumes of newspapers, 1 map, and 1 photograph; and 1 volume, containing 8 pamphlets, has been bound.

From the income of the William Winthrop Fund there have been bound 25 volumes containing 150 pamphlets, and 18 volumes of manuscripts relating to the Library. Such manuscripts comprise various letters, etc., received by the Librarian since the year 1834, arranged alphabetically under the name of the writers, or of the Societies, etc., which they represent. These volumes are marked on the back "Massachusetts Historical Society. Library Letters."

Of the books added to the Rebellion Department, 94 have been given, and 40 bought; and of the pamphlets added, 87 have been bought. There are now in the collection 2,674 volumes, 5,091 pamphlets, 817 broadsides, and 105 maps.

In the collection of manuscripts there are 1,013 volumes, 192 unbound volumes, 97 pamphlets with manuscript notes, and 7,655 manuscripts.

The Library contains at the present time about 42,400 volumes; and this enumeration includes the files of bound newspapers, bound manuscripts, and the Dowse Collection, but does not yet include the Waterston Collection nor the Ellis Collection. The number of the Waterston books will be added to the aggregate in a very short time. The Ellis books are now in process of cataloguing; and when this work is finished, these also will be added to the aggregate. During the year there have been catalogued 742 volumes of this collection, and 141 pamphlets. The Jefferson manuscripts mentioned at the last Annual Meeting have furnished the material for a volume of Collections; and in due time these various papers will be placed in folio volumes, when they will be added to the enumeration.

The principal accession to the Library has been made by the President, Mr. Adams, who has given a set of "The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents," a work to be published in 73 volumes, of which 71 have appeared.

Last autumn Mrs. Justin Winsor sent to the rooms a table which her husband, our late associate, used for many years in his literary work. It is a piece of furniture that will prove to be as useful as it is interesting from its associations.

The number of pamphlets now in the Library, including duplicates, is 103,497; and the number of broadsides, including duplicates, is 4,061.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL A. GREEN,

Librarian.

April 11, 1901.

The Cabinet-Keeper read his Report: —

Report of the Cabinet-Keeper.

During the year the experiment of opening the Cabinet to the public on Wednesday afternoons has been tried, notice of the fact being inserted in the Strangers' Directory in the Boston "Transcript." The result has fully met anticipation; many of our own citizens as well as strangers have taken advantage of the opportunity thus given to inspect our collections as well as to see the building, greatly to their gratification. The number of visitors at any one time has not been great; but it increases, and is likely to do so still more in the summer, when strangers who may be attracted and interested are numerous in the city.

A lengthy communication in the "Transcript," soon after the announcement that the room was to be open was made, gave an interesting and intelligent description of the contents of the Cabinet, and by attracting public attention is no doubt responsible for not a few of such visits as have been made. The Cabinet-Keeper has been here to meet visitors, as far as possible, though less regularly than he has desired and than he hopes to do in future.

A few gifts have come to us already in consequence of this opening, and more are likely to do so, as it is found that we are willing to receive and have a place for them.

A number of members of the Society have not yet complied with the Cabinet-Keeper's request for their photographs for the Society's collection, so it is renewed with the hope that all who have not yet responded to it will do so.

A picture of Dr. John Clark, deposited with the Society by Dr. John Clark Howard in October, 1835, has been asked for by the heirs of the depositor, that it may be hung more appropriately in the new Medical Library adjoining; and the request has been complied with.

The following gifts to the Cabinet have been received since the last Annual Meeting, all of which were noted at the time of their reception : —

An etching of the New South Meeting-house, Church Green, Boston, 1850, by S. L. Savage, printed on Japan paper, and issued by The Iconographic Society, Boston, 1898. Given by James F. Hunnewell.

A photograph of the Soldiers' Fair in City Hall, Springfield, Mass., December 22, 1864, Governor John A. Andrew and staff present. Bought from the income of the Savage Fund.

A photograph (framed) of Charles Francis Adams, by Elmer Chickering. Given by Mr. Adams.

A cane presented by George Washington to General John Brooks, of Medford, Massachusetts; a dress sword worn by General Brooks in the Revolution; a lithograph (framed) of General Brooks, from a drawing by R. Peale after a painting by Stuart. Given by Elizabeth W. Burnap, of Baltimore.

A heliotype of the portrait of Sebastian Cabot, in the possession of the New York Historical Society. Given by J. Henry Lea.

A photograph of Colonel William Palfrey, aide-de-camp to General Washington, from a miniature, copied by his granddaughter, Miss Lee, Baroness von Maltetz. Given by Miss Sara Hammond Palfrey.

A cane belonging to Ebenezer Clough, of Boston, bearing the inscription: "City of Boston North Street, Aug. 24, 1824 Presented to George Johnson, Esq by a full blooded Yankee the same day Gen! La Fayette came to Boston"; a standard (framed) "said to have been taken from the French in this war" (1756-1763), bearing the motto, "Vigilanti-bus." Given by Walter Gilman Page.

Paper money: 2 shillings, Colony of Connecticut, May, 1713; 5 pounds, New London Society, August, 1732; 10 shillings, and 3 pounds, Colony of New York, December 10, 1737. Given by Robert C. Winthrop, Jr.

A footstool, used by the mother of Joseph Story, in Barton Square Church, Salem; a large pewter platter; a plate of Bordeaux ware; a photograph of a plate. Given by Frederick Lamson.

One of the pikes with which John Brown proposed to arm the negroes. Given by Peter Chardon Brooks.

A photograph of Alexander Vattemare, by Baldwin Coolidge; a colored lithograph of George Dewey, issued by the Tribune Company,

Chicago, and another one issued by the Forbes Lithographic Manufacturing Company, Boston. Given by Dr. Samuel A. Green.

A photograph of Wendell Phillips; and a photograph of his father, Hon. John Phillips, Mayor of Boston, 1822. Given by Mrs. John Langdon Sibley.

A half-tone engraving of Mather Byles.

A heliotype of the portrait of Robert Pike, owned by the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY F. JENKS, *Cabinet-Keeper.*

April 11, 1901.

Mr. WORTHINGTON C. FORD read the Report of the Committee appointed to examine the Library and Cabinet.

Report of the Committee on the Library and Cabinet.

Your Committee have made an examination of the library and cabinet of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and beg leave to report that they find them generally in good condition. The opportunity offered by the removal from the old quarters to the new of a rearrangement of material was utilized only in part. So long as the collections remain at their present size, this will not prove an inconvenience; but an even moderate growth will bring the necessity for a broader classification and more definite distinctions among certain important features of the collection. For example, the newspapers and periodicals will require a room to themselves; the local histories are of sufficient moment to be treated in the same manner; and a third division may be assigned to the manuscripts and matter approaching a manuscript in character — like executive proclamations, broadsides, advertisements, engravings, and engraved portraits. The incunabula of printed books must always be kept under restrictions which will assure their safety; and a fourth division, devoted to them, suggests itself. The collections are at present comparatively small and easily handled as a whole; but while there is space available, and no pressure upon it is felt (save in one direction to be mentioned) the opportunity is favorable to a better arrangement.

These suggestions apply to the collections outside of the Dowse and Waterston libraries, which have become fixtures and stand by themselves. The books and pamphlets on the Civil War are now set apart upon much the same plan that

suggests itself to your Committee; but the periodicals, newspapers, and manuscripts are not so readily accessible for consultation, and an improvement may be made in their treatment.

The Waterston collection has been catalogued and is now in its cases, almost in what is intended to be its final arrangement. The cards are still in the volumes, and only a short time will be required to complete the location. The catalogue of the Ellis collection is in progress, and the books and pamphlets are incorporated into the general collection, — an advantage not to be overlooked and to be commended on the score of space and convenience. Two more gifts of size under the same condition as attaches to the Dowse library will exhaust the room available for separate collections, besides involving some duplication of what is already in the Society. The name of a donor may be perpetuated by a tablet or a book plate quite as readily as by an arrangement of a separate and remote location, involving so great inconveniences to those who use the books, and to the Society in making heavy demands upon its space. The character of the Waterston collection need not be described, for it is well known; but we would mention the notable autographs, framed and in albums, many of which are of high intrinsic value.

We find the library fully catalogued and all current requirements met, and we have nothing but praise for the orderliness of the collection, and the ease with which matter may be found. It would be very desirable for some expenditure in binding, especially the pamphlets and periodicals, and the gradual substitution of new shelving for the old would be of advantage. The methods of housing books have changed greatly in recent years, and it is against utility to have cases of fixed shelves, or cases lifting their contents beyond the reach of eye or arm. The gradual substitution of metal shelving, on the stack system, for the old wooden cases, will save in space and result in greater accessibility and cleanliness. The present catalogue case is also open to criticism because it is wasteful of space in the double size of the compartments and in its unduly prominent position, obstructing access to the shelving behind it.

The condition of the cabinet offers some room for comment, but the criticism does not apply to the custodian, who has

made a remarkable use of the space assigned to the material in his keeping. The wonder is that he has been able to crowd so much into the room, and display so many articles on frames and in cases. The room is entirely too small for what is placed in it, and no arrangement short of closed cabinets or chests of drawers will remedy this defect. To construct cabinets of proper size will encroach upon wall space now occupied by the portraits; while to construct any but proper cabinets would be a temporary relief, costly and ineffective. Two projects present themselves to your Committee. The original foundation of the Society was so broadly designed that almost any material object could find a resting-place under its roof, — from the Bradford manuscript to a governor's smalls, from an issue of the press of Samuel Green to the set of teeth made by Greenwood for Washington, which a few years ago were being hawked round for a purchaser. On so generous a basis a great variety of curiosities have accumulated, and yet the tendency of the Society has been to move away from museum features. We admit it is difficult to draw the proper line in this matter. Printed books and pamphlets, occasional fly-leaves and broadsides, published and unpublished manuscripts, busts, portraits, engravings, — these are some of the objects on which there can be no dispute. It is also beyond dispute that the cabinet contains many articles not proper to the present chief activity of the Society, and these articles are becoming more improper to that activity each year. What satisfies an idle curiosity, what is possessed of no historical import and is affected with a merely sentimental character, should justify on some good ground its presence in our collections. It would be difficult to assign such reasons to many articles now in the cases, and we would ask whether some more fitting place of deposit and exhibition may be found, where whatever interest they possess may be more generally enjoyed by the curious public. The terms of the gift, if any there be, must be observed. This is not to part with the ownership, but merely permit a deposit in trust. The Bostonian Society naturally suggests itself as such a place. Its rooms are central, its collections are well housed, and its quarters are thronged by the very people who would be most interested in a lock of hair, the buckle of a shoe, the belt of some general, or similar object of personal use. To

cull from the present collection such articles as are well adapted to the general purposes of the Society — such as have historical importance — will be of advantage, and permit a better display of the portraits, engravings, and remaining objects. Naturally, such a measure leads to a policy of discouraging the growth in future of the museum features.

The alternative is to remove the paintings and framed engravings to another room, and frankly devote the present space to a museum of curiosities, building large show-cases and cabinets, and making a fit display which cannot but invite the donation of similar objects, which will entail care and expense and yield but little return. It is not the possessor of a moderately large collection of any objects who is to be feared, for his very experience in collecting has taught him to discriminate and select. It is the holder of a button, a brass token, or a few bits of china who exaggerates their importance and proffers them as of extraordinary value and rarity. The Society stands in the position of a collector, and should sift its gifts unless it would be swamped by knick-knacks of personal interest.

In conclusion, it is our pleasure to record the steady growth of the Society's collections, and the increasing utility of its issues to those interested in American history. That such rarities and unique records have been obtained by gift rather than by purchase, and that the general increase of the library depends almost entirely upon gifts and exchanges, offer proof, if any were needed, of the devotion of its librarian, the public spirit of the members, the generosity and interest of donors not members, and the high place occupied by the Society among similar bodies. That more could have been done by the possession of a fund for the purchase of books is only to beg the question; but the necessity for such a fund becomes greater each year, as the growth of larger libraries encroaches upon the field, and as the class of published works peculiarly suitable for the Society becomes more rare and costly. It is to be hoped that such endowments may come to the Society, to supplement in a worthy manner its notable record as a publishing Society.

This gives us an opportunity to make a suggestion on what lies perhaps beyond our proper province. We anticipate and hope to disarm criticism by first offering this apology. Among

workers in history the Society deservedly stands high — until some unfortunate seeks to use some of the manuscript material stored in its cases. We mention this with all due respect for the rules needed to assure the safety of these precious and unique records, and with even greater respect for the sterling qualities of the Council, who have from time to time kept watch upon the entrance to these stores. That they have exemplified the traits of the faithful watch-dog (always eminently praiseworthy when not in opposition) is to their credit; that they have at times, and generally most unjustly, been clothed by the disappointed applicant with some of the attributes of the dog in the manger, is their misfortune, and the reputation of the Society upon the side of generous assistance to the delver in musty papers and to the honest drudge in historical labors of minute importance to every one but himself has suffered in consequence. We are aware that the last ten years have shown some improvement in this direction, but we believe there is room for further development. While the manuscript collections were not arranged and not indexed, there was an excuse for this restricted, almost prohibitive system. Those conditions no longer exist, and any one who has worked in a large collection of manuscripts realizes how impossible it is for any one man (even for our able and industrious editor), for any number of men, to begin to exhaust the possibilities of interest and historical reference, or to affect in any degree the value of these collections to the Society. In this the Society has a trust to perform, and one to be used for the public benefit. We commend therefore the example of the United States Department of State and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, both of which were forbidding monopolizers of their stores, and both have found their interest in offering freely the use of their riches to all who may show reasonable credentials. A generous treatment invites generous treatment, and there are many even in this State who would prefer to place their collections where the student and even the public may have almost free access to and the use of them, to depositing them in a place to which even the worthy experience difficulty in gaining entrance.

Respectfully submitted,

WORTHINGTON C. FORD.
A. McF. DAVIS.

Boston, 11 April, 1901.

Rev. MORTON DEXTER, chairman of the Committee to nominate Officers, reported the following list; and the gentlemen named were duly elected:—

For President.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

For Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN.

THOMAS JEFFERSON COOLIDGE.

For Recording Secretary.

EDWARD JAMES YOUNG.

For Corresponding Secretary.

HENRY WILLIAMSON HAYNES.

For Treasurer.

CHARLES CARD SMITH.

For Librarian.

SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN.

For Cabinet-Keeper.

HENRY FITCH JENKS.

For Members at Large of the Council.

JAMES SCHOULER.

JAMES FORD RHODES.

THORNTON KIRKLAND LOTHROP.

JAMES BRADLEY THAYER.

ANDREW McFARLAND DAVIS.

Dr. Green having been elected to fill two offices, thereby reducing the actual number of members of the Council below thirteen, Mr. Dexter moved that Mr. Archibald Cary Coolidge be elected an additional member to serve during the ensuing year, and the motion was adopted.

The President read the following paper on the election of Honorary Members:—

Gentlemen,—As you are aware, two deaths have recently occurred among those whose names are borne on our roll of Honorary Membership; the Right Rev. Mandell Creighton, Bishop of London, died in January, and the Hon. William Maxwell Evarts during the month of February. The almost

simultaneous occurrence of these two vacancies in a list numbering ten names only, furnishes an appropriate occasion to discuss and decide a matter which for some time past has been, for certain members of our Society, subject of debate. I refer to the composition of our Honorary and Corresponding rolls, and the considerations which have influenced our selections for them. It would seem that the distinction between the Honorary and the Corresponding membership of the Society has never been very clearly defined. The inference which would naturally be drawn from an examination of the names found upon the two rolls through a series of years is that, formerly, no limit in number existed, or was recognized, in the case of either; and it was the custom of the Society to elect individuals somewhat indiscriminately, whether to the one or to the other. A different system has prevailed during more recent years, dating from 1855.¹ Since then it has been our practice, by virtue of a self-imposed limit amounting to an unwritten law, to confine the Honorary list to ten names and the Corresponding to fifty. Moreover, as the names on the Honorary roll have one by one disappeared through death, it has become an established usage to place upon it, either by immediate election or by transfer from the list of Corresponding members, some foreigner distinguished in the field of historical research. It thus results that, at present, of the eight names remaining on the Honorary list, one only, Carl Schurz, is that of an American.

A suggestion on this point has recently been made in the Council, which I am now authorized by it to bring before the Society at large for informal consideration. It has been the custom of the French Institute, and perhaps also of other notable foreign associations, from time to time to crown, as the expression goes, some literary production judged to be of exceptional merit and permanent value. Our field, of course, is limited to history. Accordingly, it has now been proposed that our usage in regard to the inscription of names upon the Honorary roll should undergo a further change, and become hereafter, in so far as this Society is concerned, in the nature of an indication of its most mature judgment as to the eminence reached by historical writers, or the production of works of exceptional value. So far as the estimate of this Society

¹ Proceedings, 2d series, vol. x. pp. 326, 327.

has significance, the placing of a name on the Honorary roll would hereafter, if this course were followed, be a crowning of the bearer of the name, — a mark of supreme recognition.

Our Honorary list as at present composed distinctly lends itself to the adoption of this rule. Those on it are all names which it would be generally agreed should under such a rule or usage be inscribed thereon, were they not so inscribed already. This is certainly true of Dr. Masson, first by seniority, whose *Life of Milton* has for a generation maintained itself as a monument of indefatigable investigation and historical insight. The present Bishop of Oxford follows; and it may safely be said that in this new historical school, that based more especially on a profound study of original sources, no one has been, or is, more eminent or universally recognized than William Stubbs. Next is Theodor Mommsen; him it is only necessary to name. Mr. Lecky follows; and his right to follow, few would be disposed to challenge. Mr. Schurz, it is true, has not been specially identified with historical work; but his general eminence has been such that his *Life of Clay* affords good ground for the inscription of his name. Samuel Rawson Gardiner comes next; he surely calls for no comment. Finally, what American would question the propriety of putting the name of the Right Hon. James Bryce or that of Sir George Otto Trevelyan on any roll, literary or historical? And these complete our list. I submit, it is a distinguished company, — a galaxy of great names; and we have honored ourselves in honoring them.

Were the suggestion now made as to the future treatment of the Honorary roll adopted by the Society, it would, of course, obviously be proper that American, as well as European, historical writers should be considered in connection with it. Looking over our American record it is immediately apparent that, during the last half century, few indeed not citizens of Massachusetts would, measured by the high standard suggested, have been fairly considered in this connection; for it is very noticeable how large a proportion of those Americans who have attained distinction in the field of historical literature during that period have been both citizens of Massachusetts and members of our Society. Indeed, it may well be questioned whether a half-dozen of outside names could in all be mentioned which would escape challenge. Among them,

George Bancroft, Washington Irving and J. Hammond Trumbull are conspicuous.

The suggestion of hereafter thus treating our Honorary list as a recognition on our part of what may be considered supreme accomplishment in the historical field, is now submitted for consideration. The Council hope it may be discussed. Formal action is not necessary; but should no adverse sentiment be developed, the Council will consider that the suggestion commends itself to the judgment of the Society, and that the vacancies now existing in the roll, or which may hereafter occur in it, will be filled on the basis proposed. In so doing, however, it would be necessary somewhat to deviate from the practice heretofore pursued under our By-laws. Hereafter, whenever a vacancy occurs in the Honorary list, which it is proposed to fill, it would seem altogether becoming, in view of the significance of the action then about to be taken, that, before a name is presented from the Council, the Society at large should be consulted and some consensus of opinion reached. Even if names which will bear discussion are not numerous, the field is wide, and the question presented would always be interesting. I am, therefore, directed by the Council to give informal notice that, should no adverse sentiment now develop, those present at the May meeting will be invited to express their judgments as to who in the broad field of historical expression, European and American, would be the most suitable person to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Bishop of London. The Council will then take the matter under advisement, and, at the June meeting, report a name to be passed upon by the Society at large in October.

Rev. MORTON DEXTER communicated the memoir of the late Rev. Edward G. Porter, which he had been appointed to prepare for publication in the Proceedings.

A new serial of the Proceedings, comprising the record of the February Meeting, was ready for delivery at this meeting.

After the adjournment the members, with invited guests, were entertained at luncheon in the Ellis Hall by the President.



Edward Griffin Porter

MEMOIR
OF
REV. EDWARD GRIFFIN PORTER.
BY MORTON DEXTER.

MR. PORTER was a descendant, in the eighth generation, from John Porter, who came from England to the young settlement at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1637. John Porter at that time must have reached middle life, because only three of his twelve children were born in this country. That he was a man of ability and high character, and probably already known favorably to some members of the Windsor community, is indicated by his election to public offices of trust, even during his first year of residence. That he also had considerable property, at least in later life, is evident from his bequests. He died in 1648.

From his second son, Samuel — through Hezekiah, James, James, and Daniel in successive generations — sprang Royal Loomis Porter, Edward's father. Although down to his own father's time the family had lived chiefly in the Connecticut valley, Royal was born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, on February 24, 1802. He graduated at Williams College in 1823, and in 1825 became a journalist in Boston. Here, on July 5 of that year, he started "The American Traveller," which was successful from the outset. In connection with it he also established a bi-monthly publication, "The Stage Register," a precursor of the modern railway guide-books. In 1845 these two publications were united in the "Boston Daily Traveller," which appeared daily, semi-weekly, and weekly. But Mr. Porter had died of consumption on June 13, 1844, at Charleston, South Carolina. He was a man of fine character, exceptional energy and skill in his profession, large benevolence and extensive influence. From him undoubtedly his son Edward inherited many of the amiable qualities which so endeared both to their friends.

Royal Porter was married, on June 30, 1831, to Sarah Anne Pratt, who was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, on March 6, 1813, and who still survives. She is a daughter of Silas Pratt, born in Fitchburg, October 17, 1782, whose father, Daniel Pratt, lived in Westminster, Massachusetts, about 1770. In 1833 they took possession of the house, No. 20 McLean Street, in this city, which remained their home during Royal Porter's life. Here, on January 24, 1837, Edward Griffin, their second child, was born. He had two brothers, one older — Royal Francis, born June 21, 1834; died July 5, 1850 — and one younger — William Rogers, born August 14, 1841; killed August 29, 1862, at the second battle of Bull Run. William was a lieutenant in the Eleventh Regiment, M. V. M., having gone to the war as a private in the Thirteenth Regiment.

Mrs. Porter was married again, on June 15, 1845, to Nathan Carruth, a successful merchant of Boston, and in 1847 they established themselves in Dorchester upon an attractive estate which ever since has remained the family home. Two daughters and a son were born to them, but Edward and his brothers were regarded by their stepfather no less affectionately than if they had been his own children. His constant care and kindness followed them throughout their lives. All the gracious influences of a happy, refined, and Christian home contributed to enrich Edward's character and shape his career.

After some years in a private school in Boston, he entered Phillips Academy, at Andover, in 1851. Three years there fitted him for college, and in 1854 he entered Williams with the class of 1858, but in 1856 he joined the corresponding class at Harvard, where he graduated. During his college course, alike at Williams and at Harvard, he made agreeable but not unusually pronounced impressions upon his companions, and nothing exceptional occurred in his career. He was high-minded and courteous, studious without being eminent in scholarship, interested in whatever was going on but seldom conspicuous, and popular, although not a leader, among his mates. He was a member of $A \Delta \Phi$, joining it at Williams.

Among his classmates at Williams were his intimate friend throughout life, Arthur B. Graves, of New York, Rev. E. P. Hammond, Rev. Dr. Henry Hopkins, Major H. B. McClell-

lan, of General R. E. Lee's staff, our associate Horace E. Scudder, and Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, Jr. Among those at Harvard were Henry Adams, George Dexter, Professor R. T. Edes, Charles Fairchild, Rev. H. W. Foote, Hon. A. S. Hartwell, afterwards Attorney-General of Hawaii, Dr. John Homans, Rev. C. H. Learoyd, Hon. Samuel Pasco, John C. Phillips, R. N. Toppan, Dr. H. P. Walcott, and Winslow Warren, seven of whom, as well as Mr. Porter himself, later became members of this Society.

As he possessed sufficient means and the tastes which qualify one to appreciate the value of foreign travel, it was natural that he should supplement his college training by seeing something of other lands, although at that time going abroad had not become so easy, so almost a matter of course, for such a young man as it is to-day. He passed the next three years in Europe, visiting many different countries and studying in Berlin and Heidelberg, and also in Athens, where he gave much attention to modern Greek. During this experience he developed the power of keen observation and discriminating criticism which he exhibited so noticeably afterwards, besides accumulating ample and diversified knowledge and becoming confirmed in what to him was natural, the disposition to be tolerant and charitable in spirit without surrendering his own convictions.

Returning home in 1861, he took his A.M. degree at Harvard and entered the Andover Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1864. There, too, he left the impression of a large, generous, gentle nature, of superior culture and of sterling ability and habitual diligence. He received license to preach from the Norfolk Association of Congregational Ministers, at Braintree, on January 26, 1864. But at this time he was physically unfit to undertake the duties of the ministry, and the fact of the Civil War also modified his plans. He was intensely patriotic, but an inherited delicacy of health forbade his entering the army, like his brother, although, at his request, his stepfather enabled him to be represented throughout the war by a substitute in active service. Yet he was so eager to help his country in some capacity that he offered himself to the United States Sanitary Commission, and served it zealously for some time. But the strain upon him was too severe, and the result was a fever, from the effects of which

he never recovered fully. A near relative has recently said of him that he probably never knew what it is to enjoy thoroughly sound health.

By advice of his physician, therefore, he went abroad again, in 1866, and spent two years in England, Switzerland, and Italy. He made special studies of the religious conditions of these countries, and it was at this time that his life-long zeal in promoting the progress of Protestantism among Italians, and especially in behalf of the Waldensian movement in Northern Italy, was kindled. He was urged to take charge of an Anglo-Italian church in Venice, and the opportunity attracted him strongly, although he finally declined. During this absence from home he also made a tour in Palestine.

In 1868 he returned to the United States in somewhat improved health and found his work awaiting him. A new Congregational church, just organized in the historic town of Lexington, Massachusetts, invited him to its pastorate, and he was ordained and installed on October 1. He retained the charge of it — this was his only pastorate — for twenty-three years. When he withdrew, in 1891, it was upon his own request, and he remained *pastor emeritus* until his death.

In 1888, in company with his friend, Rev. Daniel March, D.D., of Woburn, he made another foreign trip, journeying entirely around the world, with the special object of visiting mission stations, particularly those maintained by the American Board in behalf of the Congregational churches of the United States. It was a tour of unofficial but extensive and careful inspection, and Mr. Porter made use of it to acquire a great amount of new information, not only about missions, their histories, methods, successes, defects, and prospects, but also about the different countries visited in all their important conditions and relations. Such a tour is an education in itself, even for one previously so well informed as he, as his remaining years made evident. One result was to render him a more thoroughly convinced and earnest supporter of foreign missions than he had been before.

Two years after his return he resigned his pastorate and gave himself to more general labors. His work in Lexington will be memorable in the history of that church and that town. The church grew sevenfold in membership, a prosperous increase in such a community. But its power and influence

were augmented under his leadership more noticeably than its numbers.

Thenceforth he made his home chiefly with his mother in Dorchester, devoting himself to miscellaneous literary, philanthropic, and religious work. It was systematic, although diversified, and he did it, whatever it was, with the zest and skill of an expert. Although indefatigably industrious, it was impossible for him to meet all of the many demands upon him. The general appreciation of his rare ability and information afforded him more openings for public, or semi-public, service than he possibly could use. Thus his last years probably were among his busiest, as they certainly were among his most fruitful.

Mr. Porter died on February 5, 1900, after a brief attack of pneumonia, from which he had seemed to be recovering. Because of his hereditary physical delicacy, he lacked the power to rally, which doubtless would have turned the scale favorably in the case of almost any one else. Few other men have left a wider circle of sincere mourners. Few others have carried with them out of this life richer stores of special knowledge which this world could ill afford to lose.

In personal appearance Mr. Porter was of about average height and of slender build. His figure was graceful, and his features and expression were noticeably intelligent, refined, and dignified. Naturally serious rather than jovial, he none the less enjoyed merriment heartily, although less apt to originate it than to enter readily into the fun of others. Few men relish, more than he, good after-dinner speeches with their jokes and stories, yet his own contributions of this character, although always bright and fresh, were more thoughtful than mirth-provoking. He was gentle and gracious in his uniform courtesy, and his manner was genial and winning. He was so modest that probably few appreciated, until they had learned to know him a little, how positive were his convictions, how stanch his loyalty to them, how sturdy and energetic his whole character.

He made acquaintances readily and was popular everywhere, yet he had fewer closely intimate friends than many men have. But to those whom he admitted to the inmost circle of his fellowship he gave a delightful heartiness of trust and affection. He was one of those with whom it never is

necessary to become acquainted over again. Distance or length of time made no difference. Upon meeting him afresh, whether the interval had been a year or two or only a week, intercourse was resumed just where it had been interrupted. No time had to be devoted to blowing up old embers of regard into new life and warmth.

Never athletic in build or tastes, having an inherited tendency to delicacy of the lungs, and weakened for life by a fever in early manhood, he was obliged to take constant care of his health. Yet he was no valetudinarian, and only those closest to him comprehended how much his lack of a powerful physique hampered his activities of every sort. Doubtless in any case, however, he would have chosen a comparatively quiet life. It accorded best with his tastes. He felt that therein lay his most promising opportunity for development and usefulness. And he became a fine illustration of the fact, so familiar yet so often freshly surprising, that modest, unassuming men are apt to be the most forceful and influential.

If in his early manhood he seemed to any to be slow in entering upon professional work and in danger of allowing middle life to glide away with less of achievement than most young Americans accomplish, the impression was mistaken. His early years had been by no means empty of solid service, and he also had used them profitably in laying foundations of knowledge upon which he could build rapidly and effectively in the time yet to come.

In his chosen profession Mr. Porter gained a good rank. Apparently he was not a great preacher in the sense of holding his hearers spell-bound by profundity of thought, brilliancy of phrasing, or magnetism of manner. Only two sermons and an extract from a third are included in the list of his publications, and they are historical or biographical. Among his fellow-clergymen his reputation did not rest largely upon his preaching. Yet he always was welcome in the pulpit. His sermons were more scholarly than pungent, yet they were sincere and earnest. His thoroughness of conviction, ample knowledge, sound common sense and large tolerance, and his simplicity and directness gave his discourses pertinence and value. He was a man of the world in the best sense, interested in art, science, politics, history, and general literature, and having a wide acquaintance and many cordial

friendships with men and women of all sorts and in many lands. But his heart was in his work, and the nobility of his character spoke through his utterances.

He was exceptionally popular and successful as a pastor. He identified himself at once and closely with the families and individuals of his congregation, making their concerns his own with unfailing tact and good taste, devoting himself unreservedly to their welfare and winning their confidence and regard by his ever ready sympathy and his wise counsel. To him in great part was due the movement, and its success, to erect their present modern and beautiful house of worship. It should be added that he did not limit his interest or service to his own congregation, and his relations with members of other Christian denominations were very cordial. He recognized and respected in them a loyalty of conviction equal to his own, and regarded them as allies working with an aim similar to his own.

Mr. Porter's natural inclinations probably would have led him into historical work wherever he might have lived. But his residence in Lexington had great influence in quickening and directing his studies of this sort. As he became more and more intimate with the community and was called upon to serve it variously — e. g. he was one of its school board for six years, and for part of that time the chairman, and was zealous in establishing the free public library, the Cary Library, of which he was a trustee — his interest in its past increased, and he made full use of the special opportunity which he found.

He made thorough study of the topography of the town, especially in relation to the battle of Lexington, informing himself as to each historic spot and tracing the movements of the troops, both American and British, until, as it seemed, he could reproduce the successive scenes of the occasion and make them real and present to himself, and even to others. He was endowed by nature with the power of lucid, vivid description, and the abundant exercise which he was led to give it rendered him in time an uncommonly graphic and entertaining narrator, in spite of an occasional and at times frequent hesitancy of utterance. This hesitancy seemed due to his desire to select precisely the right word or phrase from an almost embarrassingly rich vocabulary.

He went to Lexington in 1868. Not long afterwards it was proposed to hold in 1875 a public celebration of the centennial anniversary of the battle. No proposition could have been more in accord with his tastes, and few other men were as competent as he to promote its fulfilment. He threw himself into the undertaking with enthusiasm, and probably to no one else more than to him was due its notable success. He attended to much of the inevitable mass of preliminary correspondence. He was indefatigable in committee work, was chairman of the special committee which planned the order of exercises, and served as chaplain at the anniversary dinner. The memorial medal — the obverse of which since has been adopted by the town as its seal — was suggested and designed by him.

Characteristically, too, he at once sought to give definite and permanent shape to the newly kindled interest of the people in their noteworthy past. He co-operated actively with the historian of the town, Mr. Charles Hudson, in establishing the Lexington Historical Society, and took a leading part in the work of placing tablets upon specially significant historic sites. In 1879 he went to England again and obtained for the town a number of interesting Revolutionary relics from the Duke of Northumberland, a descendant of Lord Percy, the general in command of a part of the British forces in the battle.

Thus favorably introduced to the pleasure and value of historical study, such a man as Mr. Porter could not but go forward. Thenceforth, whatever time his fidelity to his duties as a pastor allowed him was given largely to historical research; and, after he had ceased to be a pastor, although he devoted much time and effort to religious or philanthropic objects, he was steadfastly interested in historical pursuits. Naturally he continued to give particular attention to topics connected with the Revolutionary War. Among his earlier publications are several relating to them. Revolutionary history, however, is so closely allied to local history that he was easily led on to study early Boston and vicinity, and in this field he became one of the few authoritative experts. He mastered the physical features of the first settlement and acquainted himself with the successive stages of its development. He retraced the ancient streets and lanes, and knew

them by their original names. He could point out each of the surviving buildings which date back into the eighteenth century or earlier, and could locate the sites of most others of any importance which have disappeared, and could reproduce the structures themselves in description. He seemed to know every nook and corner of the old city as well as of its modern successor, and the substance of his lore is embodied in his scholarly and delightful volume, "Rambles in Old Boston, New England." He was one of the most popular lecturers in the Old South and similar historical courses.

Naturally, Mr. Porter also made himself well acquainted with the Pilgrim and Puritan settlers of New England and all that concerns them. Yet, possibly because so many other diligent students are at work in this particular department of history, he wrote almost nothing relating to it. But when the present Congregational House in this city was in process of erection, in 1897-98, and it was proposed to ornament its front with tablets or designs, it was Mr. Porter chiefly who caused to be carried out the suggestion of two Pilgrim and two Puritan groups, all remarkably fine pieces of work. His task was peculiarly difficult, and at one time — because of our war with Spain, and the fact that the only competent and available designer was a Spaniard — it almost had to be abandoned. But he overcame every obstacle. The amplitude and accuracy of his knowledge of the Pilgrims also was revealed when the second International Congregational Council, which met in Boston in September, 1899, visited Plymouth in a body at the close of its regular sessions. Mr. Porter presided at the dinner in Armory Hall, introducing each of the long list of speakers with remarks as learned and enlightening as they were entertaining.

General history, also, was not neglected by him, and the range of his knowledge is indicated by such papers as that on "The Aborigines of Australia," and by his remarks before the Colonial Society of this State about the Glassites, or Sandemanians, which last our associate Mr. Goodell described so felicitously at our meeting in February, 1900.

It is noteworthy and somewhat surprising that Mr. Porter wrote but one book, that about old Boston already mentioned. Ordinarily his published utterances took the form of small pamphlets, memoirs, addresses, or communications to the pro-

ceedings of this or other societies. After his death an outline of an intended work on "Colonial Taverns" was found among his papers, which probably would have become a volume, and not even Mrs. Alice Morse Earle is better qualified than he was to reveal all the peculiar interest of such a theme. Doubtless a reason why Mr. Porter's work took a form so miscellaneous and even fragmentary, in spite of its solid and permanent merit, is that so many interests appealed to him, so many worthy causes claimed his time and his pen. He often wrote in order to produce immediate results rather than to record truth about the past, to make history rather than to narrate it. For instance, several of his publications are brief circulars or other papers bearing upon the relief of the oppressed and destitute Armenians in 1895-96. Nearly, or quite, a third of them all are more or less distinctly biographical, and he had an uncommon power of delineating tellingly the salient features of a character or a career.

Such a man's qualifications for membership in learned societies are obvious, and Mr. Porter was elected to many. He became a Resident Member of this Society in 1880, and served it upon the Council in 1891-93. He also was one of the Committee of Publication which issued the tenth volume of the sixth series of its Collections. He rarely was absent from its meetings, and frequently took part in its discussions in addition to contributing a number of papers to its Proceedings. At the time of his death he also belonged to the American Antiquarian Society, the Colonial Society, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, of which he was the president, the Prince Society, the Bostonian Society, the American Historical Association, the Lexington Historical Society, and the Nantucket Historical Association. He also served various religious, benevolent, or educational bodies officially. He was president of the Trustees of the American College at Aintab, Central Turkey, a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and for many years one of the official board of the Gould Memorial Home in Rome, Italy. He also was a trustee of Abbot Academy at Andover, Bradford Academy, and Lawrence Academy at Groton.

Mr. Porter's character may be summed up in a single sentence. He was a fine illustration of the best type of manhood which heredity, culture, experience of the world and religious

conviction have produced in New England, and probably the world never has witnessed a superior type.

The list of his publications is here appended.

[Souvenir of Lexington, 1775-1875, prepared at the request of the Lexington Centennial Committee by Mr. Porter and H. M. Stephenson ; illustrated.] No titlepage. [Boston, 1875.] 4to. pp. 16.

Proceedings at the Centennial Celebration of the Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1875. [Edited by Charles Hudson and Mr. Porter.] Plates. Lexington : Published by the Town, 1875. 8vo. pp. 170, (1).

Elias Smith. (Died April 10, 1878, aged 86 years.) [From the Lexington Minute-Man, June 22, 1878.] 4to, broadside.

A Sermon, on the Occasion of the Death of the Rev. William H. Adams, at Charleston, S. C. Preached in Lexington, Mass., May 30, 1880. No titlepage. [Charleston, 1881.] 8vo. pp. 12.

Concerning President Garfield's Ancestry. A Communication. Read at the October Meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society. [Proceedings, XIX. 83-94.] Illustrations. Cambridge, 1881. 8vo. pp. 15.

The Beginning of the Revolution. Reprinted from the Memorial History of Boston [III. 1-66]. Illustrations. Boston, 1882. 4to. pp. (1), 66.

From the History of Billerica [Boston, 1883]. By Rev. Henry A. Hazen. [The Mother-Town of Billerica in England. Chapter XIX. pp. 292-301.] Illustrations. No imprint. [Boston, 1882.] 8vo. pp. 12.

An Ancient Document of the House of Washington (Temp. circa A.D. 1200). A Communication read at the Meeting of the American Antiquarian Society [Proceedings, new series, II. pp. 231-234], Oct. 21, 1882. Plate. Worcester, 1883. 8vo. pp. 6.

Four Drawings of the Engagement at Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775. Reproduced from Doolittle's original copperplate engravings, with an explanatory text. [Reprinted from "Antique Views of ye Towne of Boston," pp. 229-241.] Plates. Boston, 1883. 4to. pp. (10).

Proceedings at the Celebration of the Ninetieth Anniversary of the Founding of Lawrence Academy, Groton, Massachusetts, June 21, 1883. [Edited by Mr. Porter.] Plate. Groton : Published by order of the Trustees, 1883. 8vo. pp. 48.

Address delivered at Bradford, Massachusetts, March 26, 1884, on the occasion of the Presentation of the Portrait of Ann Hasseltine Judson to Bradford Academy. Haverhill, 1884. 8vo. pp. 14.

An Address on the Life and Character of Samuel Adams delivered in the Old South Church, Boston, Sunday, October 26, 1884. On the occasion of the erection of Tablets in the Church, commemorative of its line of Ministers, and of Samuel Sewall and Samuel Adams. Portrait. Boston, 1885. 8vo. pp. (2), 46.

Rambles in Old Boston, New England. Illustrated by George R. Tolman. Boston, 1887. 8vo. pp. xviii, 439.

Memoir of the Hon. Charles Hudson. [Reprinted from the Proceedings (2d series, IV. 28-32) of the Massachusetts Historical Society for November 10, 1887.] No titlepage. 8vo. pp. 28-32.

Memoir of John C. Phillips. With the Remarks of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, and other Tributes. Privately printed. [From the Proceedings (2d series, IV. 33-36) of the Historical Society for November 10, 1887.] Portrait. Cambridge, 1888. 8vo. pp. 12.

Address at a Dinner given by the Lexington Historical Society, November 5, 1889. On the 100th Anniversary of Washington's Visit to Lexington. [Reprinted from the Society's Proceedings (I. 67-74).] Boston, 1890. 8vo. pp. 10.

The Aborigines of Australia. A Paper read before the American Antiquarian Society, Boston, April 30, 1890. [Reprinted from the Society's Proceedings, new series, VI. 303-322.] Plates. Worcester, 1890. 8vo. pp. 22.

House. No. 416. Commonwealth of Massachusetts. [Report of Mr. Porter, Samuel A. Green, and John C. Ropes, Commissioners appointed under Chapter 24, Resolves of 1890, that the bust in Doric Hall, marked Samuel Adams, is that of Washington, March 26, 1891.] No titlepage. 8vo. pp. 5.

[Record of the Marriage of John Hancock and Dorothy Quincy at Fairfield, August 28, 1775. Reprinted from the Proceedings (2d series, VI. 395-397) of the Historical Society for April 9, 1891.] No titlepage. 8vo. pp. 2.

An Historical Sketch of the Town of Bedford, England. Reprinted from a chapter contributed to the History [pp. 77-81] of Bedford, Massachusetts. Boston, 1891. 16mo. pp. 16.

Diary of Ezra Stiles. [Reprinted from the Proceedings (2d series, VII. 338-345) of the Historical Society for March 10, 1892.] No titlepage. 8vo. pp. 8.

The Ship "Columbia" and the Columbia River. [Reprinted from the Proceedings (2d series, VII. 416-421) of the Historical Society for May 12, 1892.] No titlepage. 8vo. pp. 6.

The Ship "Columbia" and the Discovery of Oregon. From the New England Magazine, Boston, June, 1892. Illustrations. 8vo. pp. (1), 472-488.

The Andover Band in Maine. [From the Andover Review for March, 1893.] Cambridge, 1893. 8vo. pp. 12.

[Remarks at a Meeting of the Historical Society, June 14, 1894, on presenting a bound copy of an old French play, "La Bohémienne, ou l'Amérique en 1775. Drame Historique en cinq Actes et en prose," of which the scene is laid mostly in Boston. Reprinted from the Proceedings, 2d series, IX.] No titlepage. 8vo. pp. 108-109.

Memorial Stones dedicated by the Town of Acton, April 19, 1895. [Reprinted from the Proceedings (2d series, X. 188-193) of the Massachusetts Historical Society for May 9, 1895.] Cambridge, 1895. 8vo. pp. 7.

Hamilton Andrews Hill, LL.D. 1827-1895. Reprinted from the Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society [new series, X. 205-208], October, 1895. No imprint. 8vo. pp. 6.

Armenian Relief Committee. Boston, September 23, 1895. [Circular No. 1, signed by Mr. Porter, Martin Brimmer, Mortimer B. Mason, Henry L. Higginson, and Hagop Bogigian.] No titlepage. 12mo. pp. (3).

Circular Letter No. II. Armenian Relief Committee. Boston, December 28, 1895. [Signed as in No. I.] No titlepage. 12mo. pp. (3).

Howland Holmes, M. D. [Reprinted from the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register (L. 93-94) for January, 1896.] No imprint. 8vo. pp. (3).

To the Friends of Education in Turkey. What the College and Hospital at Aintab have done in 1895. [Signed by Mr. Porter, and other Trustees, and dated at Boston, February 27, 1896.] No titlepage. 12mo. pp. (4).

Armenian Relief Measures. From The Independent, of New York, March 5th, 1896. No titlepage. 16mo. pp. 8.

The Distribution of Relief in Armenia. [Reprinted from the "Lend a Hand," March, 1896.] No titlepage. 12mo. pp. (4).

The Demolition of the McLean Asylum at Somerville. With an Account of its original buildings, formerly the Country Seat of Joseph Barrell. [Reprinted from the Proceedings (2d series, X. 548-552) of the Massachusetts Historical Society for April 9, 1896.] Cambridge, 1896. 8vo. pp. 6.

Report of the Cabot Proceedings at the Halifax Meeting of The Royal Society of Canada, June 21-25, 1897. [Presented at the October Meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society (Proceedings, 2d series, XII. 2-9).] Cambridge, 1897. 8vo. pp. 10.

Remarks suggested by a Tablet at Rome commemorative of S. F. B. Morse. [Reprinted from the Proceedings (2d series, XI. 282-285) of the Massachusetts Historical Society, March 11, 1897.] Cambridge, 1897. 8vo. pp. 6.

The Cabot Quadri-Centenary Celebrations at Bristol, Halifax, and St. John's, in June, 1897. Reprinted from the New England Magazine, Boston, February, 1898. Plate and illustrations. 8vo. pp. (1), 653-671.

Matthew Henry Merriam. Died in Lexington, January 26, 1898, Matthew H. Merriam, aged 73 years. [Reprinted from the Lexington Minute-Man for February 5, 1898.] No titlepage. 16mo. pp. (4).

Remarks concerning the recent visit of Lieutenant General George Digby Barker, C. B., and the Diary of Lieutenant John Barker, of the Fourth (King's Own) Regiment, during the Siege of Boston. Reprinted from the Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, Vol. V. Cambridge, 1898. 8vo. pp. 9.

A Sermon commemorative of One Hundred and Fifty Years of the First Church in Lincoln, Massachusetts. Delivered September 4, 1898. Containing Biographical Sketches of the Pastors and Some of the Citizens of the Town. [Reprinted from the Proceedings, pp. 57-102.] Plates. Cambridge, 1899. 8vo. pp. 48.

An Address given at the One Hundred and Sixtieth Anniversary of the Second Church in Plymouth (Manomet Precinct), November 9, 1898. With a Sketch of the Life of its Third Pastor, the Rev. Ivory Hovey. Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Day. Plates. No imprint. [Plymouth, 1899.] 8vo. pp. 37.

Address at the Dedication of the Congregational House, Boston, December 21, 1898, on the Four Sculptured Tablets of the Façade. Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Day. No imprint. 8vo. pp. 8.

A Brief Sketch of George F. Bemis, of Lincoln, Massachusetts. Being an Extract from the Sermon on Rev. Edward G. Porter, at the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Lincoln Church. Portrait. Cambridge, 1899. 8vo. pp. 7.